Business Notices.

The KNOX HAT is a term now in common acceptation among all gentlemen of taste and fashion, who wish is designate the posular and fashionable attin of Har for gentlemen's west. Like all the previous evyles in reduced by Exox, the desidedly original spring fashion offered at me almost one of the most categor and finished character. His depote your last previous as for the design of the second at the subsection of the second second as the subsection of the second second

RAFFERTY & LEANK are, as usual, prepared with their Spring Styles of Hars. They used no puding: they are the thing. In addition to their own they keep all the leading styles of the season. No. 57 Chatham st., opposite Chambers, and corner of chatham and Penchais.

MEALIO, HATTER .- SPRING STYLE just issued.

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU This favorite old stood for a fashi mable and superior man. Clothing, is now well stocked with Spring and Sucamor ments for men and youths in great variety of Wood, Silk ments for men and youths in great variety of Wood Sita Line
en and Cotton, at wholesale and retail. Lake a look, and you
will save money. Our city friends may depend on a full stopy ju
it through the season.

Glothing made to order and warranted to please or no syn.

GENIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

ALTERD MUNKOOE & CO.

No. 4tl Broadway.

Are now exhibiting rises stack of Chothers, suitable for
THE APPRACHMS SEASON,
Which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

Also,

Also,

Ope price for Quode - No deviation. TURKEY, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN Carrets at great bargains; with a large seastment of Od-Ciothe, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Plane e d Table Govers &c., abeap. E. A Patrasus & Co.

PIANON. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated Mollas Pianos. Horace Waters's modern improved Poanos, and these of a large number of other maters, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold as prices which defy committee, for each or eatherstory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Planes or Musical Instruments of any high will find it to their silvantage to call.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Road way

MOURNING GOODS .- In addition to our exten sive stock of Mourning Goods, we will open THIS MOUNT two cases of fine French Ginghams, at 1/ per yard, 10° c Lastics Black Kid Glows, at 4/ per rath; and Canton Gre De Latina, Bareges, Grenatinas, Alpaca, Sumbarinas, 5 equally chosp.

K. H. Landuranta & Go. No. 347 Brosnway, cir. Leonards

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.-House ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioned.—HOSSI, 2010. PURSITIVE SALE.—The undersigned ness leave to inform his numerons friends and the public, that he is fully propered, so usual, to give his attention to sales of himselfor Purinters at Auction, at the residences of families that intend breaking no hosse keeping, this spring.

Account sales rendered invaliably on the following day after the sale, and advances under when required.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-E.

BAREGE AND MUSLIN ROUES,—We will open THIS MORNING a large stock of lich Rober, a so, rich printed and plain Bareges, printed Musline, Organdies, &c., all of new deelings and of the latest imposter scores.

E. H. Leadmeater & Go., 337 Erostway, cor. Leonard et.

BLACK SILKS-BLACK SILKS .- Just received. a large stock of superior BLACK Street Ass., three cases of rich PLATO and STRIPED SILES, which was will sell at a great bargain.

No. 347 Broadway on, Leonard et.

JAMES LITTLE & Co., Merchant Tailors, have just opened a general assertment of Prains and Summer Chorning. Their shock is large, and the style, quality an finite cannot be equaled by any other establishment in the city No. 412 Broadway, near Canal st.

OAK HALL CLOTHING! — JUST OPENED, a new and splendid stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, which we are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices. Remember DE GROOT & SON.

Nos. 54 & He Fulton et . and 47 & 49 Gold-at . N. Y.

What can contribute more to the adornment of a Lady's person than a handsome, well made Shor or Gatter. Without them me Lady is well dressed, and with them, no matter what comprises the often portions of her apparel as is in a position to be seen and affected. This much to be desired article case be found in great variety and at very low prices, at Gorman's new store, No. 120 Chanlat.

GORMAN'S new store. No. 120 Capal at.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Wholesels and Retail.

THOMAS FAVE & Co.,

Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New York, (directly opposite the
City, Hall.)

Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and Americas
Faper Hanglogs, Borderz, Fireboard Printz, Curtain Papers.

Red Testers, Statues, Landscaps, &c., of every style known is
the trace.

hed restore, statutes, kandenaps, act, of every style faults to trace.

All archeots laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole assures in the United States.

Our Restal Department comprises the rithrest styles of decorations. Special impuriations reade, when desired, from our splendid collectionals samples. Artistic Paper Hangers son; wany part of the United States.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE! English Veter Carpetts, 10/ and 11/ per yard.
English Tapestry Carpetts, 7/, 8/ and 5/ per yard.
English Three Ply Carpetts, 7/, 8/ and 8/ per yard.
English Three Ply Carpetts, 7/ and 8/ per yard.
Lograin Carpetts, 3/, 4/ 4/0 and 5/ per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No

CARFETINGS.—PETERSON of HUMBERT, NO.
FTB Broadway, cor. Whitest, have just receives from the late
large section saises a large assortment of Carpetlag, &c., which
they will rell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 11/ to 14/ per yard.

Rich Tapcatry, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Three-ply, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Three-ply, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6/.

And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS, - SMITH & LOUISIERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand et. are now propered to enhalt one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpers ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent.

baser's prices.

Aleb Tarastar, 7/ to 14/ per yard.

Aleb Tarastar, 7/ to 16/ per yard.

Rich Tarastar, 7/ to 16/ per yard.

Rich Tarastar, 8/ to 16/ per yard.

Bich Thrast Ply, 7/6 to 9/ per yard.

goods equally low. # And other go

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,

For eale on the most reasonable terms.

New CARPET STORE, No. 161 Bowery, where Ladies will find Topestry and Velvet, Three-Ply and learnin Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c., at much less prices than at any other disre in the city. Call and see. Remember No. 161 Bowery, near Broomest. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-

weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For forther particulars, see his advertisement in authors column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office. No 4 Belast at. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-In

ANTHONY J. BLECKER, AUCTIONALIS.—
Addition holds Real Entate business, the subscriber has eachliabed in his office a department for the sale of FURAITURE.
A competent person will be found at the draw for the reception
of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business.

ANTHONY J. BLECKER, Auctioner.
(185) TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 SROADWAY.—TUTTLE respectfully informs his very humerous friends and patrons that, having cularged his business by connection with new houses, and made arrangements for frequent importations, he is not only able to offer fresh goods of the newest styles, but to offer them at greatly reduced prices. He is determined that the lowest system shall be fully carried out at his Grand Fancy Emporium, No. 345 Sreadway.

SEWING MACHINES .- To all those unfortunate SEWING MACHINES.—10 and most untortunate fadividuals, who have bought Sewing Machines which fall to perform the work tooy were purchased for, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE WILL actually do everything the public want done. Abundant, convenient and satisfactory references given as to any stranch of work. Our Machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise

references given and the provided so as its many other, and with iese power than any other, and with iese power than any other.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway. TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns beaded. Swedoth Hair Creator, which should be read, with great care. To continued adeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous creations.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION-LOW PRICES, Dining Sets. Tes Sets, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Coffee Cupe, Cologne Bottlee, Match Boxes, Mantle Vases, Fruit Compoliers. Davis Collamore. No. 447 Brandway, near Grand st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS A. W. FABRICS LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 123 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
ERRHIAND FABRA, sole Agent.

RICH SHELL DRESS COMBS, of the newest French patterns. The variety empraces every style of the imported at well as home manufacture. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine at the Comb store, No. 387 Broadway.

SECURITY! SECURITY!! SECURITY!! The subscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its constituction and finish, is supported to see the sole of the

DRESS SHOES AND GAITERS. -The Shoes made

by WATKINS, No. 116 Philonest, are unequaled in style, finish and durability. WATKINS never offers an inferior article. His goods, being made under his own immediate sufferision, can be warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser. Holloway's Pills.—A certain remedy for the rand stomach Complaints. The daustice of Mrs. Farlow, of Henry at. R. T., was for three years in a deployable state of health, suffering from her liver and stomach. Seven weeks ago she commenced the nac of Holloway's Pills and is perfectly cured. Sold at the Manufacturies, No. 29 Maidentage, New York, and No. 241 Strand, London, and by all Druggiess, at 20c., 625c., and \$1 per box.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMITION FIRE-PROOF
BARES, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, the same that
were a warded separate Medals at the World's Fair, Landon,
IEL1, and World's Fair, New York, 1833, and '54, and this is the
Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal
at the Location World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and the only powder growf World's Fair Locks. The subscriber and his agents are the only persons anthorised to make
and sell his patent Champion Sarz, with Half's patent powderare all his patent Champion Sarz, with Half's patent powderproof Location.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

HERNIA-ONLY PRIZE MEDAL-Awarded to akan & Co., No. 12 Maidentiane, New York, by the Indus-ed Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Patent Radical or Three Reference are to be superiority—Profs. Valuation of Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive that of names of mercentile and other annience thread by the Tatas, may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. wat 9 F. M.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

Many inquieers are informed that the proper pronunciation of the name of this paper is Tath'use, the emphasis being on the first syllable, and the vowel short, as in testings. There is no such name as "Try bune "

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be

had at the counter in the publication office This

Morning. Price 6 cents. The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool for this port, is now in her twelfth day out. Her news

will be one week later.

Another batch of Police Appointments was announced yesterday. They have been ticketel politically, and their nativities taken; but as we discovered several inaccuracies under these heads we have omitted all classifications of that kind. We regret that the politics of any of those officers should be required, as all such qualifications are extra judicial and uncalled for by the statutes of our State. With a few exceptions, none of these men bave figured actively in any of our political contests. No sppointments of Police Captains have yet been made in the VIIth and XIXth District, where the terms of the present iscumbents have expired.

James Ryan and Justin Patten were tried yesterday for the murder of Policeman Canill, and both acquitted.

An alleged defaulter named John M. Throck. charged with running off with the taxes of Holmes County. Ohio, was arrested last night on the Steamer Union just arrived from South-

The Assembly has as yet done nothing with the Sepate's amendments to the Prohibitory bill.

The Cincinnati troubles are pretty much over. There has been no more fighting. It is difficult to guess who will finally turn up as Mayor.

The great Mariposa land claim of Col. Fremont was yesterday decided in his favor, by the United States Supreme Court, and the District Court is ordered to reverse its decision and enter the proper decree.

Gov. Baratow, of Wisconsin, has again taken his position on the Rum Platform. He has a second time vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which had been enacted by a large majority in the Legislature. The new bill was free from the features objected to by the Governor in his first veto. His Excellency was nicely cornered, but he was too fully committed to the Rum interest to give his signature to any bill for the suppression of Intemperance. A meeting of the Milwankee rumsellers was convened to rejoice over Baretow's first veto, and we suppose this movement will be followed up by that fraternity elsewhere. The friends of Temperance will be perfectly satisfied with the people's verdict.

PRODUBITION IN NEW-YORK.

At !nst, every department of the Legislative authority of New-York is in declared accord on the subject of Liquor Prohibition. The Assembly has passed a most stringent Prohibitory Ac: by the decisive vote of 80 Year to 45 Nays, (only three absent or not voting;) which bill the Senate has modified and sanctioned by the still more decisive preponderance of 21 to 11-all but twothirds in the affirmative-every Senstor being present and voting. The Governor is known to be thoroughly devoted to the measure, which he will gladly approve in whatever form the two for the more stringent measure is open and decided. We may, therefore, regard it as absolutely certain that an act based on the pioneer Prohibitory Law of Maine will be passed before the close of another week, and will take effect in the spring or early in the ensuing summer.

The points on which the two Houses are at varisace do not affect the principle of the bill. However these may be adjusted, it will in any care be an offense sgainst the law of our State to cell or give away Intoxicating Beverages within its limits. In either form, this act differs from any law hitherto in force in our City, or throughout the State, in not attempting to regulate, limit or restrain the Traffic in Intexicating Drinks, but in condemning and seeking to suppress it altogether. And we may confidently presume that, whether the Senate's or the House's bill be sent to the Governor, law-shiding citizens will thereby be dissuaded from further prosecuting the Lionor Traffic: while outlaws and desperadoes will only centinue it claudestinely, furtively and at their peril.

Yet there is a very serious difference in details between the two bills, and the preponderance of merit is altogether in favor of the Assembly's. This bill not only forbids the Liquor Traffic, but renders its contraband prosecution well nigh impossible. It does not merely bid men refrain from further selling; it convinces them that they cannot afford to continue the desolating businessand this by the most inexorable logic. The Senate's bill, on the other hand, displays loop-holes and crevices through which, we painfully apprehend, a large amount of contraband Liquor-selling will constantly percolate and tend to diffuse itself. And we cannot repress the hope that some of the Senate's amendments will be successfully resisted and, on reconsideration, abandoned.

But we say again to the faithful friends of Pro hibition in either House, by no means be impelled or irritated into a permanent disagreement and consequent defeat, Do not listen to the suggestion that the Senate bill is worse than no bill at all. Any bill which simply makes the manufacture of sipplers unlawful, is a great deal better than none. Hold on, if possible, to the stringent clauses of the House bill which the Senate has eliminated, but let us have the best Prohibitory Law that can now be carried, and we will tighten

the rivets at leisure. Remember that it will not

be our fault if the Act, through amendments car-

ried mainly by the votes of its adversaries, against

our earnest efforts, should prove but partially

BUTCHERS' MEAT-PRICE AND SUPPLY. The short supply of cattle fit for the shambles. in this country within the past two years, must have been observed by every person who has given the subject any attention. Three years ago it required a drove of cattle something better than the average to obtain a price equal to ten cents per pound for the meat; now, were the sales in the New York markets since the let of January examined, it would be found that the most ordinary beef had averaged between ten and eleven cepts. For several weeks, it has not been unusual to see good beeves sold at prices equal to 111/2/121 cents per pound, and in the last week in March whole droves were disposed of at 12 cents, and for some choice saimals 13-214 cents was received. These exorbitant prices are not the result of any monopoly; or of any fatting off in the receipts: on the contrary, they are maintained in the face of a thousand difficulties tending to reduce the price if the supply were at all adequate to the demand. Such, however, has not been the case; and it is worthy of observation that although the total number of bullocks reported for this quarter has proved an increase on the correspending quarter of last year, the number of pounds of ment has not been as great by 10 per This is the result of the miserable quality of the beever sold for the shambles.

The number of sheep sold has been greater than that of last year, and the weight of meat in proportion. This was caused by a falling off in the price of wool, and the fact that winger feed for stock sheep was scarce, and, as a consequence, much dearer than usual. Consumers have pur chased more freely of mutton than of best because muston has been cheaper, and generally of bester quality. There has been a large increase in the number of bogs killed in the City, over the corresponding quarter of last year. This has made an abundance of offat, or chesp meat for the poor, and good sait perk or smoked hams have been cheaper at retail than fresh beef. In addition to this, the inability of thousands of former consumers to par chase, has had a tendency to depress the prices, and yet they have averaged over ten ceuts in the yards, and there has not been a day during the quarter that choice cattle have not sold for eleven cents, and more lately twelve and fourteen. Entire droves have averaged 124, or more than \$100 per head for steers, three to five years old. In one case a drove averaged \$155 a head. Last year, the highest point touched for a few choice bullocks, was 124c.: this was during the last of March, and the average of the quarter was not over 9c. In Mey, is took a start up, and reached 122 of the, but yet it was not as high in May of last year as in March of this. If we have a corresponding increase of prices in the approaching May over the present rates, we shall touch 15@17c. Such prices may be very sgreeable for those who have bullocks for sale, but they are a

disgrace to American farmers. It is time that farmers realized the actual scarcity of beef-cattle and stock which at present exists throughout the length and breadth of this whole country; and also that consumers became aware of the causes of this scarcity. In the neighborhood of all large cities, the price of milk is so steat that the owner cannot afford to supply the calf with it, and so, at two-days-old, he sells the wretched thing to some calf-merchant. who loads a wagon with as many of them as he can pile one on top of the other, without smothering the lower tier, and has this delectable mass of tender meat transported by steambost or railroad to the City. Often, when these poor animals arrive, they are too weak to stand up, but somebody is ready to buy them if silve, and then a butcher's eart is loaded with them, and they are driven over the rough pavement until there is a skin full of very tender meat fit for tender stemachs. And it is thus that the germs of fine oxen are destroyed upon all the milk furnishing farms around every city, and particularly in the vicinity of New-York. Nor is this all. The price of beef has ranged so high that it has brought up the price of all farm-stock bullocks, until the owners have been tempted to accept offers for twoyear-old animals, that were no more suitable for beef than the calves were for yeal. This is a chiefly owing to the extent to which such a destructive system is carried out, that young cattle have risen to double, and in many cases, quairu-

ple their former prices. With millions of acres of patural pasture lying idle and waste, we have no herds to transform that rich grass into human food. With a broad domain of good soil, purchasable for one or two dollars an acre, we cannot receive a supply of beef at prices which would permit the mechanics of our city to buy. And all this time there are stout men and women in our cities begging for food, and praying for work for able hands: while in the country such land is lying idle, and such crops of grass as are grown on our great prairies furnish food for the desolating fire, instead of food for kine, and cheap beef for the poor laborers.

It is but a few years since, when beef sold throughout the Western States at 14 to 3 cents a pound, and the cattle-raiser did not complain. Indeed, he felt amply remunerated at such prices and four cents a pound was a current price for good cuts upon the butcher's stall. Such a period is not likely to recur immediately; yet at such prices farmers felt just as well paid as they do now, and at half the present rates we have no doubt they would be better paid than in any other branch of agriculture. That there is a scarcity of horned cattle throughout the country at the present time, is beyond a doubt: the supply is totally inadequate to the demand. The only remedy we can suggest for immediate relief is to transport bullocks from Texas by sea-as for merly large numbers were sent by sailing vessels from the New-England States to the West India Islands. This is the only resource by which we can see a possibility of deriving a supply, for the pext six months, sufficient to keep the market below famine prices.

MEMOIRS OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.

It is alone after death we hear all that was good in an individual. It is alone after death we bear all that was infamous in an age. Hervey's celebrated memoirs of George II dragged to light the filthy heap of swinish sensuality in which the Aristocracy of England wallowed with lazy voluptuousness during that obese German's reign. Huish's no less celebrated memoirs of George IV exposed, in lurid color, the sensuous profligacy, the shameless beartleseness, the absence of all honor, virtue and truth, which marked every act of that " first

"gentleman of Europe," and all the other first | amount to at least \$7,000. Then there is railgentlemen and lastes around him. The character of the present sovereign of England stands out in broad and delightful relief to that of many of his predecessors; but the aristocratic circles of England have unfortunately not all caught the reflection of her pure character and domestic virtues. The memoirs of which, on another page we present a review to-day, have torn off the graceful robe with which fashion endeavored to veil the hideous sore, and laid hare in its native corruption the total absence of principle and morality which prevails among many the most select of the select society of England. Lady Blessington's life is full of romantic and fashionable incident to fix the attention of the silly and the sentimental. It is also full of startling social suggestion, furnishing thought to the philosopher and reformer.

Let us suppose that a girl from the country. destriute and poor, but with buoyancy of spirit, and vividness of imagination, listens to the glittering glib of some young Lotharlo-is seduced, and, after a little while, deserted. Immediately she is shutned by the honest mechanic, by the virtuous tradesman, by all of the village to which she belonged, and cast forth with the mark of Cain upon her brow. Such is the rule among what is fashionably called "the people." is this girl thus driven forth upon the cold bleak common of life! Not that the heart of the laboring many does not own a kinder impulse than that of the idle few-not that the people love that poor outcast less-but that they love the virtue of woman more: that virtue which, however spected at by the scoffer, is society's protecting care and guardian crown. Misery and want make that outsist's outward life as wretched as shame and cruelty make her inward life unbearable. Her original buoyancy of spirit and vividness of imagination are not gone, but they only serve to clothe her fall with a picture of gloom as they clothed her short happiness with a picture of delight. She falls and sinks, deeper and deeper. The fate and history of such a girl find no brilliant recorder. No lesters are showered upon her full of silly sighs and cariously-notched nothings. And yet, if there be any being on this earth whose sorrows should touch the pity of man, as it does that of Heaven, it is such an outcast. Under the wanton walk and meretricious giare, the kind heart of woman is often found. And there are many and many, at this moment, who would bathe with their tears and wipe with their hair the feet of a deliverer, as Magdalen did in the inspired narrative. Let us turn to another picture. In a house within pleasant drive of London,

whose combination of suburban beauty with city condeur, and whose chaste adornments of art and graceful luxury of decoration, gave to it the air almost of a fairy palace, sits a woman of middle age, but round the parting summer of whose beauty somewhat of lingering spring has still delayed. This woman had, when young, wedded a bushand at the altar with sworn vow. She abandoned him for a lover. She sickened again of him, and seared up to another. She betrayed, too, his foolish, but loving and trusting heart, which forced him into marrying ner, and kept as paramour, a gay, gallant and gorgeous young Frenchman, Count D'Orsay. To this man she conceived the foul design of marrying her husband's child, her own step daughter, in order thus to center in the object of her guilty passion her duil dotard of a husband's weaith. The plot succeeded. After the marriage she still continued the intimacy. When the fit time came, her daughter was driven from the doors; and Lady Bleerington and Count D'Orsay maintained their connection, and set shame at defiance to the last. The wretched outcast of the street, poor and seduced, is called a prostitute. The brilliant mistress of Gore House, affluent and the seducer, is called "a charming person." Men of the highest rank and most honored names in England, were not ashamed, nay, were proud to worship this polluted goddess, and to lay garlands at her shripe. We own we were startled to find among the list of such a woman's choicest communicants and most favored quests, such names as those of the decorous Peel and the refined Lord John Russell. Yet, this woman had not the palliation of seduction, of desertion, or of want, like the rustic outcast. She was rich, Yet, she did a deed. and that to her own husband's child, so deep and damnably infamous, that not all the charms of sparkling conversation and elegapt ease can wipe it out from the book of the recording angel. In this fell purpose she had for her accomplice, her paramour, Count D'Orsay, an accomplished dilettante, who dressed, rode, walked, talked, wrote, chiseled, played and painted with a singular good taste. but who carried under these superficial accomplishments, as his one act to his victimized wife clearly shewed, a heart as cold and black as was ever harbored by a villain. Such was the woman and such the man round whose "graceful "beard" the pure and stainless aristocracy of England loved to gather. Yet, in barrying home from such a feast, there was not one of these well mannered men and fastidious women who would not have passed the outcast with a

The historian who will disclose the hidden causes of the recent political blunders of England, can scarcely complete his task unless at the same time he drag aside the folds which decently drape that hidden social corruption inevitable in every community based on the principle of caste and hereditary inequality of classes. The philosopher and lover of man may mourn over the evils revealed in the process, but it is the means of reaching that disease of which they are but symptoms. The death of Lady Blessington may duce maudlin centimentalists to throw a disguise over her real vices and protrude her fictitious virtues. But such distortion of truth does not elevate the dead: it merely lowers the living.

Some of the items of expense put upon the tax-payers of this City in consequence of the late visit of a portion of the Legislature, have leaked out, notwithstanding the jealous care of a majorisy of the Ten Governors. Mr. Leigh read in the Assembly, yesterday, a brief synopsis of the bills to be paid by the Alms-House Department, in which we find set down for champagne, \$217, and only \$14 for bread; for brandy, \$26; and for spoons, \$50 25. The bill for food, drink and iedging at the Aster House, (for five days,) is \$4 486 73. In addition to the Ten Governors' expenses, which foot up \$5,523 90, there is a bill amounting to \$797 50, to be shared by the Emigration Commissioners and the Merchants. This makes for New-York, \$6,321 40, saying nothing of incidentals to come in, which must swell the

road fare both ways, as the dead-heads are all cut off by the Hudson River Railroad Compay, which makes perhaps \$500 or \$600 more; and to all this add pay of the Legislature for the week wasted, about \$3,600, officers included, and we have as the total direct cost of this spree, \$11,000. What untold sums are to be added by reason of special and improvident legislation, suggested or matured during this visit, of course we cannot tell; but one thing may be set down as certain: The official visits of the Legislature to this City, are always bacchanalian revels, undignified, if not absolutely disgraceful, and never by any chance other than dangerous to the true interests of the people. We hope we have seen the last of them.

Though it was impossible to anticipate any other result we learn with pleasure that the Hon. MARIUS SCHOONMAKER has been confirmed by the Senate of this State as Superintendent of Banks. We rejeice at this event, not because it is believed to be a triumph of THE TRIBUNE against an interested and ingenious opposition, but because we regard it as truly advantageous to the public. We contended against Mr St. John, because he had approved himself unworthy and incompetent to administer such an office; and we congratulate the Banks and the people on the change just consummated, because we now have every guarantee of an upright, disinterested, impartial and faithful execution of the law. As far as this journal itself is concerned, we could have no other interest in the question than that of the State at large. We never asked any special favor from the old Superintendent, ant never expect to ask or to receive any of the new one; but we could not consistently allow an improper person to be reappointed to an important office, without entering our protest against it. The credit of rightly judging the facts in the case, and fearlessly acting upon them, belongs to the Governor alone. With regard to the advertising of the Department, we some time ago showed the greater part of it to be an unnecessary tax on the Banks, without the least benefit to the public; and we take this opportunity once more to urge upon the Legislature the modification of the system. Let the law requiring the Banks of this City to advertise every week in one of the journals the facts of their situation, be repealed. It is useless, troublesome and unjust.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ROW. ALBANY, Wednes iny, April 4, 1855. ecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

In the House, this afternoon, the General Appropriation bill was taken up, and a motion made to strike out the appropriation of \$35,000 to Orphan

Mr. Leigh, during some remarks, introduced the following bill of items, as the expenses of entertaining the Legislature on its recent visit to New-York: #ic. #al *0 Brandy. #2
at* 35 to Spoots 8
1. 157 (* Boat 15 157 t Boat 159 to 159 to 25 14 cm Astor House Bill 4,486 73

This reading caused the greatest excitement, and Mr. Leigh was finally obliged to take his seat, on a point of order raised by Mr. Blaichford. The motion to strike out was negatived.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
We have all the State, except three towns. The Knew Nothings" have carried all the towns but two, s far as heard from, end undoubtedly two of those to come in. Both the "Know Nothing" caudidates for Congress are elected. The vote is light, and nearly

For Governor: Providence County-Hoppin. (Whig and Know-Nothing.) 5,760; Potter, (Dem.) 1,680; scattering, 65.

Newport County-Hoppin, 1,175; Potter, 187; scattering, 1.

Kent County-Hoppin, 1,115; Potter, 149. Washington County-Hoppin, 1,703; Potter, 185.

Bristol County-Hoppin, 713; Potter, 105. For Lieutenent: Rose, (Know-Nothing,) 8,775; Reynolds, (Whig.) 1,258; Littlefield, (Dem.,) 274. For Congress, Eastern District-Durfee, (Know-Nothing) and Whig, 5,554; Davis, (Dem.) 1,566; Scat-

tering, 188. Western District-Thurston, (Know-Nothing and

em.) 4,359; S

Dem.) 4,359: Seattering, 605.

A house, occupied by two elderly ladies, Mrs. Baker and Miss Hamlin, in Burrville, was burned this morning, and both the inmates were found dead. It is expected there has been foul play. ELECTION RIOTS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday Night, April 3, 1855. The excitement in this city is on the increase. The Germans refused to give up the cannon; consequent-

v. fighting has commenced over the canal, and it is reported several have been killed. The Germans are mostly armed, and fortified within houses, while the American party are also well prepared. The probability is, that matters will be measurably postponed until the morning, when, it is hoped, the present bitter feeling may have somewhat subsided. Dispatch II.] CINCINNATI, April 4, 1855-A.M.

Nothing of special importance transpired after our last dispatch last night. This morning a large crowd assembled in the Fifth-st. Market-space, and the greatest excitement was manifested. The military are under arms, awaiting orders. The Germans have agreed to deliver up the cannon at 10 o'clock this morning, and, if they do so, it may prevent a collision. CINCINNATI, April 4-10 o'clock.

We have had no fighting to-day. The Germans de-livered up the cannon they had taken possession of, but retained the wheels belonging to it. The parties are now quantiling about the latter. The military are still under arms. The indications are that the difficulties will terminate without further bloodshed.

The military, under the direction of the Sheriff, parched over the canal and took possession of the wheels of the cannon, and, this having been accomplished, the crowd dispersed, and matters are rapidly quieting down. No further disturbance is now aprehended.

It is understood the Know-Nothings will hold a meeting to-night to express their views with reference o the late proceedings.

Judge McLean discharged the U.S. Marshal, today, from custody, and remarked that the order of Judge Parker, by which he was committed to jail, was illegal.

CHARTER ELECTIONS. COLDSPRINGS, (N.Y.) April 4, 1855. The Know-Nothings, in the election in this place,

to-day, carried everything before them. MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN KENOSHA.

KENOSHA. (Wis.,) Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
At the Municipal Election here yesterday, Sholes,
the Free Soll and Temperance candidate for Mayor
was elected by 37 majority.

REJOICINGS OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

New-Haven, (Conn.) Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

The sons of "Sam" fired thirty one guns here this evening, in glorification of their victory at the late election. A procession is now parading the streets, calling on the various successful candidates, who reply with appropriate speeches.

IMPORTANT LAND CLAIMS DECIDED.

MASHINGTON Wednesday, April 1, 1832.
In the case of the United States, appellants, vs. Archibaid A. Ritchie, an appeal from a decree of the District Court for the Northern District of Casifornia, Judge Nelson recently delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, of which the fellowing A conducted supporer.

towing is a condensed summary:

The Board of Commissioners to settle private land
claims in California, ordered that Ritchie a claim to

The Board of Commissioners to settle private land claims in California, ordered that Ritchie solaim is a tract of land known by the name of Saisa, some prising about 18,000 a ries, in the Canary of Saisa, should be confirmed; this decision was appealed from in the above District Court, but it was decided, on the 8th of November, 1853, to continu the decision of the Board of Commissioners—bence the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Nelson first sets forth the requirements of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, upon the subject under which the appelles cleamed that the removal of the proceedings from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court was defective, but the Judge considers that certain sections of the act of 1851 were repealed by the act of 31st August, 1852, thereby removing the alleged defect. After disposing of some other glejections in regard to certain into anthias in the transfer of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Judge Nelson somes to the merits of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Judge Nelson somes to the merits of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Judge Nelson somes to the merits of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Judge Nelson somes to the merits of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Judge Nelson somes to the merits of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court Board of Commission of Franciero Solano, as Indian, who had them under cultivation as early as 1832 or 1833, and whose right to them was confirmed by the conditional Governor of the Department of the Californias by the official decree in 1841, through the heads of Marano Gondailupe Vallejo, who held then from 1842 to 1850, to the peacession A. A. Ritchie, the angellee, who purchased them on the 22th of May, 1850, for the sum of \$50,000. The department had no power to grant, was not competent, according to the laws of Maxno, to take and hold real prop was one of the citizens of the Mexican Government at the time of the great to him, and that, as such, he was competent to take, hold, and convey real property, the same as any other citizen of the Republic. In regard to the second objection—that the tract in question belonged to the unision lands—the conclusion is, that there appears to be no toundation for it, and that, under certain laws of Mexico, the authorities were empowered to deal with those Missions the same as with any other portions of the public domain. The Court, therefore, affirmed the decree of the District Court.

the District Court.

In the case of John Charles Framont appallant vs.
The United States—an appeal from the District Court
of the United States for the Northera District of
California, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the United States, Supreme Court, to sub-

ion of the United States, Supreme Court, in substance as follows:

The Court bestowed much attention upon this case, as many claims to lands in California depend upon the same principles, and will, in effect, be decided by the judgment of the Court in this case. A preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the District Court having been decided in the foregoing case, the Court proceeded to examine the yalidity of the claim

Court having been decided in the foregoing case, the Court proceeded to examine the yalidity of the dain upon this appeal.

After a lengthy disquisition upon the practice in regard to grants of land in Louisiana and Florida, when those Territories were first ceded to the United States, and how far the proceedings in those cases would apply to such as that now under consideration, the Judge comes to the question of the validity of the grant to Alvarado of the tract of land known by the name of Marineaus which was the noint in courtovers, and comes to the question of the validity of the grant to Alvanado of the tract of land known by the name of Maripeass, which was the point in controversy, and arrives at the conclusion that the grant to alvarado gave him a vested interest in the quantity of fand therein specified, and that said interest was not forfeited by a failure to comply with certain conditions as to the survey and settlement attached to the grant, the state of the country from wild Indians rendering a compliance with the a didlems quite impracticable; that Col. Frement's purchase of the lands in 1847 was perfectly consistent with his rights and duties as an an erroan officer and ciuzen, the country in which he made the purchase being at the time subject to the authority and dominion of the United States, and that the fact that he was not a citizen of Maxibo could in ne way impair the validity of the conveyance to him. That the subsequent discovery of gold mines on the land, had nothing to do with the title, and that the survey must now be made under the authority of the United States, in the form and divisions prescribed by law for surveys in California, embracing the active grant in othe tract. Upon the whole, it a the opinion of the Court that the claim of the politions is valid, and ought to be confirmed. The decree of the District Court must theirsfore he reversed, and the case remanded with directions to the District Court for the recognized by the Septeme Court.

THE FAILURE OF PAGE & BACON.

THE FAILURE OF PAGE & BACON. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, April 4, 1855. The failure of Messrs. Page & Bacon produces no

excitement here, and does not at all effect other bank-Messrs, Page, Bacon & Co. have published a card. stating their determination to close their doors, and assuring their friends that their assets largely exceed

their liabilities, although they are not immediately available, and that they will be faithfully applied to the payment of them. The Know-Nothings, in the municipal election at

Jefferson City, were entirely successful.

THE LIQUOR LAW AGAIN VETOED. BEFFALO, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned sens dis.
Governor Barstow has veloed the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which was passed subsequently to his first veto, and was divested of the clause to which he had previously objected.

The returns of the election for a Judge of the Sapreme Court in Wisconsin strongly indicate the choice of Judge Cole.

BAILROAD ACCIDENT-ENGINEER KILLED. PORTLAND, (Me) Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
The freight train on the Androscoggia and Konne
bec Railroad ran off the track this afternoon. Mr.
Hussey, the Engineer, was killed, and several of the
cars demolished.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTINOUE, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

The Southern Mail, as late as due from all points

South, has been received. We have New Orleans

papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, but we find

no news of importance in them. THE NEW-JERSEY BANKS, &c.

THE NEW-JERSEY BANKS, &c.
TRENTON, (N. J..) Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
The Senate to-day passed over the Governor's veto the charter of the following banks: Freehold Bank, Hunterdon Bank, Gloucester County Bank, at Woodbury—each by a three-fifths vote. The Perth Amboy Bank was passed by a majority. A question having arisen whether a bank charter after a veto must have three-fifths, ias in the first passage, or simply a majority, and Col. Alexander, the President of the Senate, baving given an opinion in favor of the three-fifths, and the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton in favor of amajority vote, a resolution was passed requesting the President of the Senate to sign the Perth Amboy Bank bill, and he signed the same.

A joint meeting for the election of State Treasurer, Keeper of the State Prison, and some minor afficers, will be held to-morrow.

COLORED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

The House has passed to a third reading a bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored children from any
of the Public Schools, and the act will probably pass
both branches with slight opposition.

Up to noon to day no progress had been made in
the trial of the alleged rioters in the Burns rendifies

the trial of the alleged rioters in the Burns rendine case. Arguments are being heard upon the moise made yesterday, to quash the indictments. To morrow being the Annual Fast-day in Massachusette, all business will be suspended, and the daily parers will suspend publication.

The Jury in the Burns riot case have been dismissed until Monday next.

The House has assigned Tuesday next for a hearing of the reports of the Commissioners relative to the removal of Judge Loring.

The weather here to-day has been clear, mild and spring like.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM PROPELLER
TOTTEN, &c.
PRILABELPHIA, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.
The steamer Quaker City has arrived here from Charleston. She reports passing, on Monday, the Alabama, from New-York for Savannah. On Tuesday spoke the steam propeller Totten, from Charleston for New-York, with the loss of propeller, standing in for the dand under canvass.

Markets...... Reported by Telegraph.
CHARLESTON. April 4 - Our Corrors market is fires, and the
prices are as high as at any time during the second. The select
to day foot up 2,750 balos, at from 7; 496c. P. S.